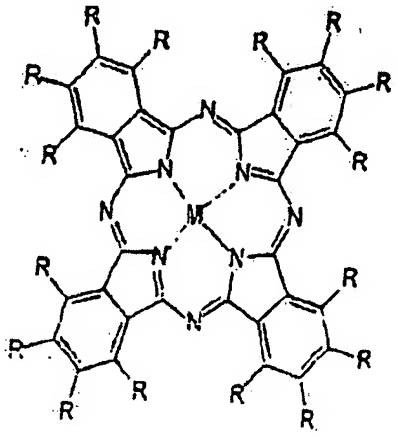
Listing of the Claims:

The following is a complete listing of all the claims in the application, with an indication of the status of each:

1 (Currently Amended). ~~The use of a~~ A method of producing an electrical component comprisning moisture sensitive organic substances by providing a layer (HIL 1) composed of a hydrophobic, linearly or two-dimensionally polycyclic aromatic having from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons, said layer being a functional layer of the electrical component and simultaneously serving as a barrier layer between at least one moisture sensitive layer and at least one layer which has been deposited by means of water in a wet processing step ~~in or as an encapsulation of electrical components constructed with organic layers~~.

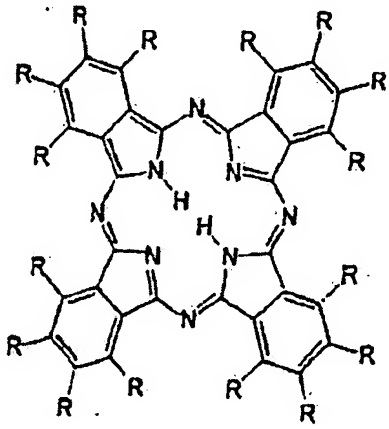
2 (Currently Amended). The ~~use~~ method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer has been formed from a material selected from the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chrysene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-naphthodianthracene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene, and derivatives of the aforementioned substances, with radical groups –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

3 (Currently Amended). The ~~use~~ method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula:



where M is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, and each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

4 (Currently Amended). The ~~use~~ method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-fee phthalocyanine of the formula:



where each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl

group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

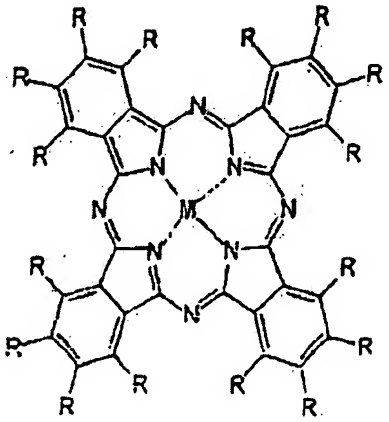
5 (Currently Amended). An organic light-emitting diode having a substrate, a first electrode applied to the substrate, at least one electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL), at least one hole-injecting and -transporting zone (HTL, HIL) and a second electrode wherein the electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL) includes at least one moisture sensitive organic layer and the hole-injecting and -transporting zone includes a layer composed of polycyclic aromatics having linear or two-dimensional chains and from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups, and or fluorinated hydrocarbons, said layer being in the form of an encapsulation layer for the organic light-emitting diode.

6 (Currently Amended). An organic light-emitting diode having a substrate, a metallic cathode applied to the substrate, at least one electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL), at least one hole-injecting and -transporting zone (HTL, HIL), and a light-transparent anode through which light is eradiated, wherein the electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL) is constructed with small molecules, and wherein said electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL) is adjoined toward the anode by a layer composed of polycyclic aromatics having linear or two-dimensional chains and from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which includes, as radical groups –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

7 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the material of the layer is formed from substances of the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chyrsene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-napthodianthracene,

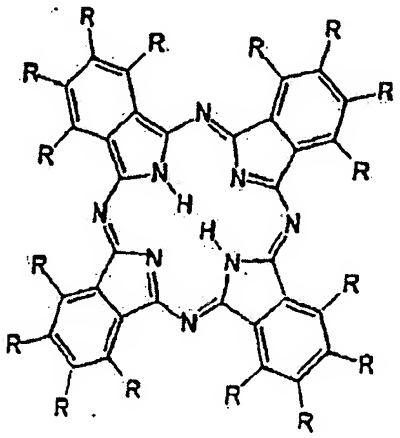
m-anthraceneoditetracene, m-tetracenodipentacene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene and derivatives of the aforementioned substances with radical groups --H and/or --F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

8 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula



where M is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, and each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

9 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5, in which the layer is formed from a metal-free phthalocyanine of the formula



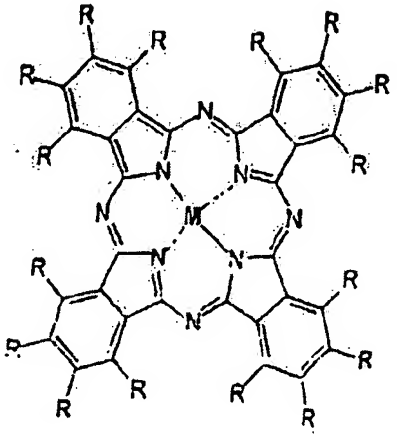
where each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

10 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 5 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

11 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 6 in which the material of the layer is formed from substances of the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chyrsene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene, triphenylene, coronene, m-napthodianthracene, m-anthraceneoditetracene, m-tetracenodipentacene, pyrene, benzopyrene, ovalene, violanthrene and derivatives of the aforementioned substances with radical groups –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

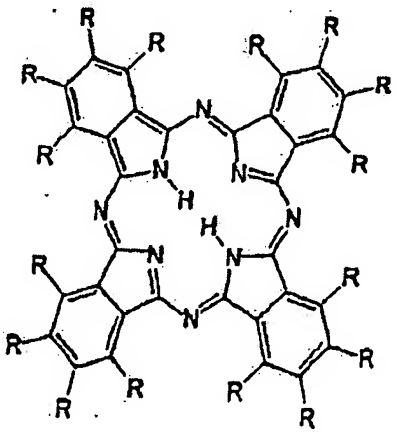
12 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in

claim 6, in which the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula



where M is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, and each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

13 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 6, in which the layer is formed from a metal-free phthalocyanine of the formula



where each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

14 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 7 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

15 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 8 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

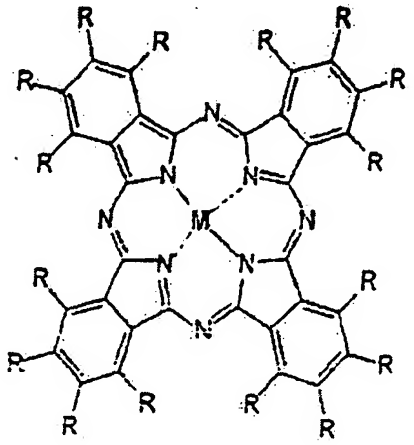
16 (Previously Presented). The organic light-emitting diode as claimed in claim 9 wherein a hole-injecting and -transporting polymer layer (HIL 2) applied from aqueous solution has been applied between the layer (HIL 1) and the second electrode.

17 (New). A method of producing an electrical component constructed of moisture sensitive organic substances by providing a layer (HIL 1) composed of a hydrophobic, linearly or two-dimensionally polycyclic aromatic having from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons, said layer being a functional layer of the electrical component and simultaneously serving as an encapsulation of the electrical component constructed with organic layers.

18 (New). The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the layer has been formed from a material selected from the group consisting of anthracene, phenanthrene, tetracene, chrysene, pentacene, hexacene, perylene,

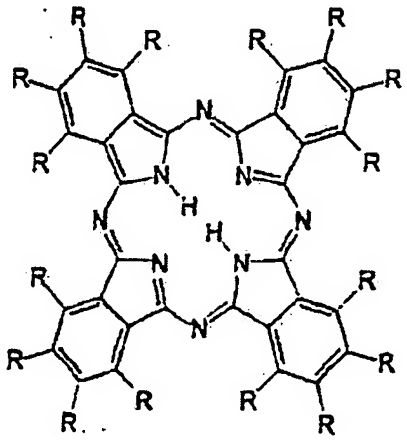
ovalene, violanthrene, and derivatives of the aforementioned substances, with radical groups –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups and/or fluorinated hydrocarbons.

19 (New). The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-containing phthalocyanine of the formula:



where M is any of Cu, Zn, Fe, Mn, Co, or Ni, and each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

20 (New). The method as claimed in claim 17, wherein the layer is formed from a metal-fee phthalocyanine of the formula:



where each R may be an –H and/or –F and/or an alkyl group and/or an aryl group and/or a fluorinated hydrocarbon.

21 (New). An organic light-emitting diode having a substrate, a first electrode applied to the substrate, at least one electron-injecting and -transporting zone (EIL), at least one hole-injecting and -transporting zone (HTL, HIL) and a second electrode wherein the electron-injecting and -transporting zone includes at least one moisture sensitive organic layer and the hole-injecting and -transporting zone includes a layer composed of polycyclic aromatics having linear or two-dimensional chains and from 3 to 12 ring structures including metal-containing or metal-free phthalocyanines, which have, as radical groups, –H and/or –F, alkyl groups, aryl groups, and or fluorinated hydrocarbons, said layer being a functional layer of the organic light emitting diode and simultaneously serving as a barrier layer between at least one moisture sensitive organic layer and at least one layer which has been deposited by means of water in a wet processing step.